

# The Saturday News

Vol. III

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1908

No. 28

## NOTE AND COMMENT

A few weeks ago a gentleman visited Edmonton, whose going and coming attracted little attention, but who is in a unique position to render service to the city and the province. We refer to Mr. F. James Gibson, advertising manager of the New York Tribune, who stands in close relationship in an advisory capacity to some of the biggest business men in the United States. When he comes out to survey a country, it is safe to say that it is no mere holiday venture that he is on and that he will have certain reports to make which will have considerable bearing on the future of the places that he visits. In the last number of Printer's Ink appears an editorial paragraph, for which it is not difficult to tell Mr. Gibson is responsible. No one who is in touch with the advertising world needs to be reminded of the standing of Printer's Ink. We doubt very much if there is an journal in the world over that would be more to the advantage of municipality to obtain publicity from. This being the case, Edmontonians will read the paragraph with unusual satisfaction. It is as follows:

"A New Yorker who has just returned from the Canadian Northwest has given Printer's Ink some interesting comments concerning that wonderful country. The writer, W. George, he terms the Chicago of Canada. Edmonton, over eight hundred miles further north-west, is a city of 25,000 people, located on two trans continental lines, with a third process of completion. This town destined to go ahead of Calgary which is the Paris of Alberta in a cattle raising district. Edmonton is located on a conflict—it is generally stated that coal may be found cropping out of the surface of the ground in some of the backyards. Surrounding the city, and especially stretching northward for hundred of miles, is the remarkable grain country, the wheat growing immigrants from the United States at the rate of 60,000 a year. These settlers enter the new country in Puffin ears, with respectable bank accounts, and buy their farm land and the farm machinery of the most approved type.

"One man, a New Yorker, put \$13,000 in land in Saskatchewan little more than a year ago and his first year's crops brought \$14,000 back."

"All of this grain country surrounding Edmonton is dependent upon the city for supplies, and, moreover, manufacturing upon a large scale is prophesied, on account of the excellent railway connections."

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The information regarding Russia in Asia, contained in a British Board of Trade report and published in another column of this issue, is of an importance which it is hard to overestimate. In the part of Alberta that is served by railways we have already shown what can be done in the way of dairying. The testimony of practically everyone who has been engaged in this branch of agricultural activity is that year in and year out there is no other which pays the farmer so well; and it is dairying which has been very largely instrumental, as the report which we publish shows, in bringing about the development in Asia of a country which corresponds in latitude with that part of Alberta which lies to the north of Edmonton. The first dairy farm was established in Siberia in 1885. Not till two years later was a separator introduced. In 1893 the first butter was manufactured for export. But to-day the country is the second greatest butter producer in the world.

There is no need to go into details here. The article itself should be read in its entirety. What we desire to emphasize is that change in that portion of Russian territory which corresponds to the two or three hundred miles lying north of Edmonton was brought about by the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway, which passes through the heart of it. That the tapping of what goes by the name of the Peace River country would be accompanied by a still greater development, there is every reason to believe. Besides the opportunities open to the agriculturist, which have been demonstrated over and over again, there is there offered a wonderful wealth of minerals, of timber, and of fish, and of other natural resources, the exploitation of which only awaits the coming of means of communication.

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Mr. Arthur Stanfield Dixon, and Mr. H. C. Willmot, two well-known men from Birmingham, England, have been paying a hurried visit to Edmonton this week. The former is a member of the House of Commons, and the latter is a member of Free Technical Education in England, and for many years a colleague in the British Parliament of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. They represent considerable wealth, and the object of their visit is to find suitable investments up here in the Northwest. At present they have vast interests in New Zealand.

P. McPherson, C.P.R. right of way agent with headquarters in Winnipeg, and his little daughter Helen is visiting his sister, Mrs. C. W. Willis, Eighth street.

### THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The tournament being held under the auspices of the Edmonton Tennis Club is opening as the Saturday Night tournament. The games will be continued on Saturday and Monday and lawn contests are being looked forward to, as the entries are numerous. Among those competing are H. G. Garrett, R. T. Beard, B. T. Beard and R. T. Holman of Calgary. In addition to the men's doubles and singles, a lady's championship series will be played, for which a handsome broach has been donated as the trophy.

The annual Sunday School picnic of First Presbyterian Church will be held at St. Albert on Labor Day, Sept. 7. A special train will leave the C.N.R. depot at 9 a.m. and returning will leave St. Albert at 4:30 p.m. All members of the Sunday School will receive free tickets and all children from other schools will be charged 25 cents each. The rates for adults will be 50 cents for the return trip. A good programme of sports is being arranged. Members of the congregation are requested to aid in the work of supplying refreshments. A general invitation is extended to be present.

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# SUB DIVISION

Sub division

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## The Contrast of 1907-08 in Alberta

The Census and Statistics Bureau at Ottawa in its August bulletin publishes an estimate of the crops of 1908 in each province along with the final returns for 1907. The contrast in Alberta is a remarkable one.

The yield per acre in the two years is as follows:

	1907	1908
Fall Wheat	20.6	30.0
Spring Wheat	18.2	25.0
Oats	30.1	54.0
Barley	18.7	37.0
Rye	17.9	30.0

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bus.	bus.	bus.
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Oats	9,247,914	28,026,000
Barley	1,082,460	4,763,000
Rye	10,595	180,000

over-looking this property, from a point just beyond the parliament buildings and beyond it would be a crying shame if this fine site for a public recreation ground should be allowed to be built over. Some two months ago the information was given on this page, obtained from an excellent source, that the Hudson's Bay Company would be willing to turn this property over to the city in return for municipal bonds. The council should open up negotiations with the company without delay. No money need be paid out just now and an immensely valuable asset would be acquired. To secure the public hospital property in the east end, as suggested by the Saturday News at the same time as the project for the acquiring of the west end flat was mooted, would mean a considerable expenditure. But a very great benefit would be conferred on a section of the city, where population is particularly dense, while it would be made much easier to carry out the plans for the erection of the new hospital. The council of 1908 has done good work already. Let it be carried on by carrying out projects such as these, for which future generations would never cease to thank those responsible.

The Decarie incinerator recently installed by the city is giving satisfaction. The city's garbage for one day, averaging from 50 to 60 tons, is destroyed in from 14 to 16 hours, the ashes left being altogether free from odor. No fuel is required beyond that necessary for starting the fire. Three men are employed.



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Never was there more crying need for a railway. Many settlers have already gone in, confident that in the near future so magnificent a country would possess railway facilities. If we trust wholly to private enterprise, the chances are that it will have to wait for a very considerable time to come. Under these circumstances we repeat what we have said in former issues that it is up to the Provincial Government to see that the work of construction is proceeded with. In Saskatchewan the responsibility has been taken by the administration on its shoulders seeing that those parts of the province which are capable of sustaining a large population are opening up to communication. In Alberta the need for action is much greater and another session of the legislature should not be allowed to pass without the announcement of a definite and progressive transportation policy, which will be speedily followed up by construction work. This is the most important question before Alberta at present and public opinion, which, from the reception which has been accorded the other articles which we have published on this subject, we are certain is strictly in line with the opinions which we have expressed, should make itself felt in an uncertain manner.

Of all the journalistic parties that have visited this part of the West in recent years none has been more worthy of the attention shown the members than that which visited Alberta during the past week, composed of the delegates to the National Editorial Association, which previous to the trip through Canada had been holding its annual convention at St. Paul. Every State in the Union was represented, many by men of real eminence, whom it was a genuine privilege to meet. In addition to helping along the development of the country by bringing its resources to the attention of the many thousands of readers served by those who participate in these excursions, they serve an equally useful purpose in bringing the people on the two sides of the 49th parallel closer touch with one another and in thus aiding the cause of international good-will.

Such an address as that which Colonel Diamond of New Orleans delivered at the reception held in honour of the visitors at the Separate School hall on Friday evening last creates an impression which lasts a life-time. As he, with very real eloquence, pointed out how nearly identical the interests of both nations were, how alike they were in their habits, their mode of speech, their conceptions of what should be the proper objects of public and private endeavour, there was no question as to the extent to which he carried his hearers with him. In Alberta we are particularly responsive to such sentiments, for in this province we are indebted in a larger measure than is the case with any of the other members of Confederation to the American citizen, who has come over and made himself one of us. No other part of the Dominion has drawn on the republic for its citizens to anything like a similar extent, and the effect is very

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perceptible in the exceptional intelligence and energy which it is generally granted is characteristic of Albertans.

The Toronto Globe is sounding the tocsin for a general election, telling its readers that polling day will probably come some time in November. Though this is a quarter from which we are likely to receive more reliable information than from the Winnipeg Telegram, to whose forecast reference was made two weeks ago, even the Globe may be mistaken, as those who started electioneering in earnest five years ago when it led them to believe that an election would take place a full year before it actually did, will testify.

What the chances are in the contest believed to be ensuing, political wissecons are now engaged in trying to estimate. In another part of this paper there is published a forecast from the Toronto World. It shows a majority of three against the government. If a Conservative paper cannot do better than that, the members of the party are not likely to be very hopeful. It reminds one very forcibly of the Globe's majority of one, in favor of Mr. Blake, which it announced after the election of 1887, but which abysmally proved a flower which didn't bloom in the spring.

As to Quebec, the only serious challenge that has been given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's leadership is that for which Mr. Bourassa has been re-

commended to the nation. As will be seen from the manner in which the World arrives at its conclusion, the task before Mr. Borden in order that he may become Premier is no small one. Mr. Whitney's sweeping victory in Ontario is taken as an indication of the way the tide is running in that province, but anyone who knows Ontario politics realizes that that result affords little guidance. The general feeling prior to the provincial contest was that the government had given what was on the whole a singularly clean and capable administration and that, looking at the matter from a purely common-sense standpoint which is adopted by the way by a larger section of the electorate every year, it was fairly entitled to a renewal of power. The Opposition was very badly disorganized. For Dominion purposes the Ontario Liberal party is, however, in a much different position. In the bye-elections it has more than held its own and it has the advantage of being behind a government whose prestige is as yet strong, presenting quite a contrast in this respect to the Liberal administration which went out of power in Ontario in the landslide of June 19, 1906.

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## LEGAL

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Dominion and B. C. Land Surveyors,  
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## The Saturday News

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The Saturday News is on sale at the office of  
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Bracombe Bros., Vermilion

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5



## WITH THE INVESTOR

## THE ALL IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF THE CROPS

The Winnipeg Commercial has this to say regarding a subject which everyone is keenly interested in at the present moment:

"Most of the Eastern Canada papers have been very reasonable in their accounts of the western crop situation. They have given credit to some of them make too much of low estimates made by experts who are interested in manipulating the markets to suit their own ends. A recent issue of the Montreal Chronicle has stressed upon the figures of such men as B. W. Snow of Chicago, about whom The Commercial has written many articles recently. The Chronicle says:

"The unfavorable weather conditions of late July and early August have compelled a revision of the earlier estimates, and now such men as B. W. Snow of Chicago, and other prominent crop experts, say that the wheat crop will be good. We will not yet have a hundred million bushels."

I mention the American admiral's experience because it was recalled to me by something that Mr. Ames said at his meeting in the Opera House last week. He had told of a disagreement he had had with a gentleman at Ottawa, who is known to be a high authority on many occasions, and referred in tones of surprise to the "sunshiny and portentous" of the public man of whom he was speaking. The crowd laughed and then some one shouted "Good old Frank!" A cheer went up which seemed to me to indicate that Mr. Ames had failed altogether in his attempt to make a speech. The fact is that the mass of people like a man whom occasions sit on what he thinks in the language that they are accustomed to hearing in their ordinary walks of life and that it doesn't always go to be neatly-matched. The popular saying is "Frank" Evans' theory is evidence on this point; I am not agreeing as to whether it is desirable or not that this should be the case. I am just calling attention to what to me is a very interesting fact.

By the way, the Edmonton theatre managers seem to have adopted "Bob" Evans' motto for last week performances of "Faust" having been given at both play houses.

There is something in this report about the Americanization of Canada which I do not understand. I repeat that Mr. Scott was shown for fifteen minutes during one of the closing meetings of his campaign. Of course this is a long way behind the performances of the Taft and Bryan roasters, but think how many years of training they had.

"Great, dear, what is everybody cheering about?"

"Great Scott!" Didn't you see the man out there in the centre field pull down his tie just now?"

"I saw him pull down something, but I thought it was the ball. Year even must be better than mine."

The book agent had spent a discouraging morning, and when he had an opportunity to meet the factor of H. Hobbs at a social gathering, he found that there was small chance of making a sale. However, he had more than one method of suggestion.

"Setting out here on the prairie afternoons with your wife, wife, what very book to read now?" he said, interrogatively. Mr. Hobbs, taking the other rocking-chair and opening the large red-covered volume,

"I don't read, and I haven't any wife," replied Mr. Hobbs, dryly.

"Dear me!" said the book agent.

"Well, if your wife is dead, perhaps there are children. Now, children find this book—

"There are no children," inter-



—us—

X began the day well with  
X a good start  
Largest son of John Bradlee  
in the world  
- W.D.K.



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**Sensational Escape of  
Reil's Captives**

In a recent article in The Calgary Herald a statement was made regarding the escape of Chas. Mair from the rebels at Fort Garry, but the Herald is informed that it was not in exact accord with the facts. The following article, contributed by the author himself, will explain just how the escape was made, and will prove a very interesting essay dealing with the time when this west was given over to rapine and murder; and coming, as it does from such an eminent authority as Mr. Mair, may be taken as being a true representation of the facts connected with one of the deplorable incidents of the history of Canada.

THE CORRECTION.

Mr. Mair's escape was due entirely to his conduct with his fellow prisoners. A few evenings before it, Riel ordered him out and told him, in the most brutal manner, that he was to be shot. On his return, Mr. Mair called together a number of his fellow prisoners in his cell, and pointing out that his murder would assuredly be committed if he did not decide there and then to effect an escape if possible. They had all been confined at first inside the walls of Fort Garry, but owing to lack of accommodation there a considerable number were removed to the old Assinibina court house goal, which consisted of eight cells, four or each side. In this manner they were confined in iron bars in the centre. The first cell to the left was occupied by Mr. Mair, Mr. Archibald, a relative of the first governor of Manitoba; a Mr. Miller, from B.C.; and the unfortunate Thomas Scott. The cell immediately opposite was occupied by Peter Macleod and his wife, who had been held in the eastern stockade, in which no man was missing, leaving a gap through which a man could pass; it was decided to make the escape from it. A file had been conveyed in by Mr. Macleod, who had secretly cut his bar from its holdings, so that it could be taken out when required. Even though the guard room was small, probably one prisoner would have had to remain, as those who escaped had to be shod through main force and hit on their heads on the snow outside; some without their coats.

The night chosen was a very dark, and bitterly cold one, in January. At 8 P.M. the signal given was the changing of the guard at midnight. Those who had been sent on sentry were warming themselves at the guard room stove, while the relief were reluctantly reluctantly to go out, and this psychological moment was taken advantage of by the prisoners. No details can be given of the actual escape, but that the guard room was in the south end of the court house, and the cells in the north, and that the windows were obscured by thick frost.

Each prisoner, on getting out of the stockade, took the direction that pleased himself, numbers of them heading for the Assinibina river. Very soon, however, owing to the excitement and noise which arose in the prison, the guards caught on to the escape, and the building (subsequently destroyed by fire) being situated close to the north west angle of the fort, Riel's whole force was soon pursued, and those who had escaped, and had been nearly all recaptured and brought back to Fort Garry, most of them badly frost bitten and there subjected to the most cruel abuse.

FRIEND IN NEED.

Mr. Mair was the third to get out, and without coat or cap, after an instant's reflection, started down what is now Main street, then a cart track leading from the fort to the little village of Winnipeg, consisting at that time of some twenty houses. His objective point was the house of a loyalist, Wm. Drever, brother-in-law of the bishop of this diocese; a scheme which, seemingly reckless, was greatly favored by the bitterly cold and dark night, which combined to keep Riel's guards in the village under shelter. Here he was surprised by Mr. Drever with a half-decked capote, cap, and mittens; and, above all, with a smart pony and sled. Mrs. Mair, after being a prisoner in the fort had shortly before been allowed to domineer at the home of Mr. Drever's father, and after a moment's review with him, the lights were moved on all around Fort Garry. Mr. Mair set off for the loyal settlement of Portage la Prairie, which he reached after a variety of dangerous adventures.

There he helped, with the men of that parish, in conjunction with the people of High River, Alta., and Ponoka, to organize the party headed by the late Col. Boulton, their object being to take Fort Garry, by surprise, release the prisoners, who were now being very badly treated. The party, which was well armed and furnished with ladders and torches, would in all likelihood have captured the fort without much bloodshed, as all within it were celebrating Riel's election as "president," and were mainly drunk.

FRIGHTFUL BLIZZARD.  
This well-considered scheme, how-

ever, was frustrated by one of the sudden and frightful blizzards of that winter and stumbling by accident upon the Houndsby mission church the party was held there by the storm for three days.

But this determined party of British natives and Canadians had not come so far for nothing and an emissary was dispatched to the still the shipwreck of the bold intrepid of men, Murdoch Macleod now of Edmonton—to visit the parishes below Fort Garry and sound the people there as to their intentions. He returned with the word that the people of these parishes would join the Portage men in a rescue for the prisoners, the priests fearing which they would unite in an attack upon the fort. Instantly the whole party got under way, and marching past Fort Garry in the morning, and were there joined the same day by some 700 well armed loyalists, with a cannon and a field piece.

Then Dr. Schatzky, in instant demand was made upon Riel for the release of the prisoners, which was acceded to with very little delay, for Riel was now thoroughly alarmed, and his men reported his insubordination. The "Portage party," as it was called, and many others, now descended upon the fort, and restoring British authority and the British flag. There was a different opinion, however, with regard to this, particularly in Kildonan, where the whole force was quartered, and just at this conjunction the capture of the spy Parisien, who, in endeavoring to escape, had been captured by a young Superndher, of that parish, lengthening matters to a crisis, so that by nightfall, through the entreaty largely of terrified women, the whole Red river force disbanded, leaving the Portage party alone and over 60 miles from home. These found their way to Redwood, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Winkler, who harbored them, and were joined there shortly afterwards by Mr. Mair, Mr. Setter, a brother-in-law of the late Premier Norquay; and Mr. Ogletree, of the Portage; and Wm. B. Hull and Mr. Macdonald, of Headingley.

WERE UNMOLESTED.

These found on their arrival at Redwood, that the party had been negotiating through a very doubtful waif of time, known as "Flatfoot McLane," for an un molested pass past Fort Garry to the Portage, which had been promised, the day before, by Riel. Rightly mistrusting any such promise, they urged the party of whom Thus, Scott was one, to strike out at once and foot it to their homes. They were done up, however, and saying that they would simply have a nap and then follow the trail, had been left on the prairie north of the fort, and passed it in the dark; each in turn breaking the path, for they had no snowshoes. Messrs. Mair and Setter separated from the others at St. James; the latter following the river, and after a heavy very narrow escape in hideously deep snow, they struck ten miles back on the prairie, reaching the Portage in safety, as did also Mr. Ogletree.

A DREARY TRAIL.

Instead of walking at midnight, however, as they had planned, until morning, and, following the already broken trail, were intercepted by an armed band, headed by O'Donnell, who said they had been sent out to ask them to come over to the fort for a quiet talk and some hospitality. This base deceit, unfortunately prevailed, and upon being captured, the two who were, of course, immediately disarmed and imprisoned, Boulton was condemned to death, and Scott was condemned and most brutally and barbarously murdered.

The province of Ontario was deeply moved by the redoubling Red River resistance, and, in the early morning, and following the already broken trail, were intercepted by an armed band, headed by O'Donnell, who said they had been sent out to ask them to come over to the fort for a quiet talk and some hospitality. This base deceit, unfortunately prevailed, and upon being captured, the two who were, of course, immediately disarmed and imprisoned, Boulton was condemned to death, and Scott was condemned and most brutally and barbarously murdered.

GREETINGS TO PEOPLE.

"It will give me the greatest pleasure to convey my greetings to the people of New Zealand; this, the most distant portion of his Majesty's dominions (in which I had the honor of representing my sovereign for seven years), takes the keenest interest in every part of the Empire, and has shown itself always ready to come west, come west to do its share either in maintaining the honor and traditions of our family or assisting in times of disaster—thus in South Africa ten thousand New Zealanders, either in contingencies separately, found their way to the field of battle."

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LIMITED  
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## Canada's Wheat Production And the British Market; What the Crop Means

In view of the fact that we expect to have a bumper crop of wheat in the three prairie provinces this year, it may be of some interest to the average Canadian to know what portion of the wheat supply of the

United Kingdom is furnished by average of 161,644,000 bushels or 31.50 per cent.

Of the total average yearly imports of wheat, viz., 468,728,000 bushels into all countries for the five years ending 1905 the United Kingdom absorbed an annual

country's supply is derived:

Table of average annual imports of Wheat into the United Kingdom by chief countries of origin for the years 1900-1904, with separate figures for the individual years of 1905 and 1906.

Years	Total	United States	Russia	Argentina	British India	Canada	Australia	Hawaii	Germany	Turkey	Bulgaria	U.S.A.	All others
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1900-01	151,310,000	55,110,000	20,250,000	21,819,000	20,455,000	11,252,000	9,547,000	3,886,000	12,241,000	16,022,000	3,686,000	526,000	261,000
1905	162,229,000	12,385,000	66,113,000	12,547,000	12,174,000	12,547,000	12,375,000	3,686,000	15,000,000	45,100,000	301,000	67,000	67,000
1906	173,930,000	41,983,000	28,033,000	35,796,000	25,585,000	21,111,000	16,049,000	7,676,000	13,140,000	366,000	396,000	1,000	107,000

As shown thereon, Canada ranks fifth on the list, but only supplies (1906) less than 1/8 one-eighth of the total quantity imported.

The wheat crop of 1906 was the largest ever produced in Canada, being 125,000,000 bushels, but as the greater portion of this would not be available for shipment out of Canada before 1907, in dealing with the United Kingdom for 1906 we would have to quote the crop of 1905, which was 105,000,000; therefore, the 21,111,000 taken by the United Kingdom would be about one-fifth of our total crop for all Canada.

With a yield of 125,000,000 bushels one would naturally conclude that, allowing the same quantity for home consumption and shipments to other places out of Canada, 40,000,000 bushels would be available for export to the United Kingdom; but, according to their own returns, only 23,277,000 bushels were imported for the year ending December 31, 1907.

The quantity of wheat imported from Russia seems to be largely influenced by the production of the United States and the amount available for export thereto.

Russia has a larger acreage under wheat, but the yield per acre is very

low, while that of the United States rates fairly high.

The acreage under spring wheat in the United States in 1907 was 17,079,000 acres, which yielded 224,645,000 bushels, or an average of 13.2 bushels per acre. At our average in the Western provinces, which it seems safe to estimate at 20 bushels to the acre, it would require about 11,250,000 acres to produce a like quantity in Canada. For the five years ending 1905 the acreage under wheat in the three provinces doubled, and there is every reason to hope that for the succeeding five years ending 1910 it will have increased at the same rate, making 7,700,000 acres.

By computing the acreage at a lower rate of increase for the next two years, we can figure on 9,000,000 for 1912, which would account for 180,000,000 bushels of wheat for the West, and the Eastern Provinces can be depended upon for at least 20,000,000, as they, excluding Quebec, produced 23,000,000 bushels in 1906. So that by 1912 we can reasonably hope to reach the 200,000,000 bushels mark for all Canada. We should then be able to supply the United Kingdom with at least 100,000,000 bushels.

The net production, that is, the quantity left after the amount required for seed has been deducted, is not the same for all countries, so that the quantity available for export cannot be proportionate to the gross production.

In the United States the average per acre for seed is 1-2 bushels, or between 10 or 12 per cent. Canada would be about the same, while in Russia 15 per cent is required, which is increased in years of poor crops to 18, 20 and even as high as 23 per cent.

The ultimate wheat production here quoted for Canada cannot be regarded as optimistic, for it is largely based on the increases that have already taken place, and which the constant yearly additions to the population of the West justify being repeated.

More than this, the improved methods of tilling the soil, and the encouragement offered towards sowing a high quality of seed, are bound to add to the quantity and quality produced, for, as regards the British market, quality is an important factor.

John Byrnes,  
Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, August 12, 1908.

petition, backed by the endeavors of the authorities and the special instructors, has begun to work some improvement in the general conditions of production. The dairies in general, either the property of individual owners or two or three combined, who buy milk from the peasants around, or else they belong either to artels or to entire village societies, both of which supply the milk from their own cows. The arteli dairy is defined as "one created by several peasants who distribute

the proceeds in proportion to the amount of milk provided."

In a publication by the Central Committee of Statistics, Ministry of Interior, of the Russian Government, 1907, the following figures are given for the year 1906:

	Horned Cattle.	Hogs.
Tobolsk	1,211,736	
Tomsk	1,742,881	
Tobolsk	271,011	
Tomsk	297,000	

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Corner Jasper Avenue and First Street

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Special Sale of Deadmon's Pure Honey  
for one week only beginning Saturday, August 22nd, 1908

1 lb. Jars Honey, 15c	1 lb. Jars Honey 25c
2 lb. " 20c	3 lb. Sealers " 60c

Special Sale of Ink, 75c per set  
CONSISTING OF

1 quart Black Ink	1 pint Mucilage
1 pint Red Ink	1 bot. Stamping Ink
1 Ink Stand	

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## FALL COATS

In a showing of the newest Imported and  
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and colors that are correct.



PRICES \$5.00 to \$25.00

Your inspection of the new fall coats will be appreciated.

## W. Johnstone Walker & Co.

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The Store that sells for the lowest prices

## Bread Cakes and Pastry

Best Materials used  
Experienced Bakers only.

We guarantee everything we sell. Have  
you tried our

### MOTHER'S BREAD

It tastes good and is easily digested.  
Try a loaf. Made only by

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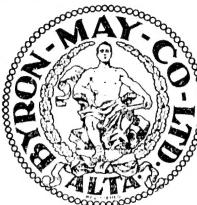
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Everything to go below cost.

Large stock and excellent assortment  
of Trimmed Hats to choose from.

**MRS. FERRIER**  
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For Superfluous Hair, Moles,  
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which keeps the face plump and  
round. I have a full line of cos-  
metics which I can show you. I  
also wish to satisfy and show  
ladies what I can do. My pre-  
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commission and large bonus. Write  
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The Standard of Empire, Stair  
Building, Toronto, Ontario.

### Some Estimates

As to how the General Elec-  
tions will go - The Toronto  
to World figures out a  
Conservative majority of  
three.

on Monday. Manual training classes are being commenced under the direction of Mr. Hutton, who spent the summer at the McDonald institute in Guelph.

The Edmonton council has appointed a committee to enquire into the expediency of extending the streetcar line to St. Albert.

The Lethbridge Herald says: "Rev. Father Van Tighem has ten apple trees in his garden and some fruit is ripening. Two of these trees are laden with bunches. All the apples are well developed. One variety, the Duchesse, is almost ripe and the specimens are of good size. The wind during the past few days has been hard on the trees and a few of the apples have dropped off. Father Van Tighem intends to send some of the fruit to the fair at Edmonton on September 22nd. His currant bushes bear an exceedingly heavy crop this year also."

The chief named McTavish, serving a three-year term for horse-stealing, secured a piece of window-lead at the penitentiary on Wednesday and getting up on the roof of the main building slid to the ground. He was discovered by a guard in making a dash for cover and recaptured inside of ten minutes on the C.N.R. tracks.

The ambulance donated to the city by the Westward Ho! Chapter of the Knights of Columbus is now in place at the Fourth street hall and is open to service at any hour of the day and night. It is not, however, to be used to remove any patient who is suffering from contagious disease, to remove any patient without the authorization of a medical practitioner, to remove any patient who is able to be removed by car or ordinary conveyance except in emergency cases, or to remove patients from outside the city limits.

At a farmers' meeting held at Wainwright yesterday evening, it was decided to place Mr. J. G. Anderson, of Angers Bridge, in the field as an independent farmer's candidate for Strathcona constituency.

The chief Liberal organ points out that the government has an overwhelming majority, drawn from every province except Ontario and Prince Edward Island. By proportion the figures are:

	Lbs.	Congs.
Ontario	39	47
Quebec	51	11
Nova Scotia	17	1
New Brunswick	8	5
Manitoba	7	3
Saskatchewan	5	2
Alberta	12	2
British Columbia	7	3
Prince Edward Island	1	3
Yukon	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Liberal majority</b>	<b>66</b>	

"Nothing short of a political earthquake," says The Globe, "could unseat the government's great majority into a minority."

Without offering an opinion to whether the "political earthquake" is due, The World suggests that it would not take great shock to upset the standing of the parties in some of the provinces. For instance, in Quebec, in view of the Conservative majority of 110,000 votes, the Liberals had about 130,000, but the majority was so distributed that the government party secured 45 seats to 11 for the opposition. The Conservatives expect to make a gain of from 4 to 9 seats in Quebec. If they should gain the 4, that would be 50 Liberals to 15 Conservatives, a government majority of 35.

That there will be considerable trouble in some of the provinces, notably British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Ontario, is admitted by even some of the government supporters. Should these calculations be borne out, the overwhelming majority may almost, if not entirely, disappear. The following might be accepted as a fairly exacting estimate of the stand made by one of the parties after the next elections; that is, if the Conservatives are not paying too much attention to outward signs:

	Lbs.	Congs.
Ontario	28	58
Quebec	50	15
Nova Scotia	13	5
New Brunswick	5	8
Manitoba	3	7
Saskatchewan	5	5
Alberta	4	3
British Columbia	1	6
Prince Edward Island	0	1
Yukon	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>112</b>

Conservative majority 3. This accounts for 11 seats taken from the Liberals in Ontario. Every seat taken from one party makes a difference of two in the majority. Whitney took over 20 from the Liberals in 1905 and in the last election he took nearly 20 more, indicating that the Liberals are allowing for some losses in the party ranks. If Baden can take a dozen seats from the enemy in Ontario he ought to come pretty close to winning.

### News Notes.

The late John Brown, a pioneer citizen of Edmonton, passed away recently, leaving an estate of \$20,000. His nearest relatives are Agnes and Margaret Brown, cousins of Liverpool, England.

The Edmonton building permits for the year up to Aug. 31 reached the total of \$2,198,575. Last year on Aug. 31 they were \$2,029,395. For August the sum of \$105,000 was reached as compared with \$86,635 a year ago.

The Edmonton schools re-opened

## The University of Alberta

STRATHCONA, - ALTA.

Classes open Sept. 23, 1908

Courses offered leading to B.A. and  
B.Sc. degrees.

Four scholarships of \$100 each open  
for competition at the Matriculation  
Examinations in September.

For particulars write the President of  
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Interest is added to all balances on last day of January, April, July  
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our Depositors.

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Present a clever, satirical comedy of modern militarism by George Bernard Shaw, entitled

Pye at Horn Hill, on August 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Pye, a son.

Galliauth at Red Deer, on August 27, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gallbraith, a daughter.

'ARMS AND THE

### MAN'

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## The Northern Crown Bank

Comprising THE NORTHERN BANK and THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA, amalgamated under authority of Act of Parliament.

HEAD OFFICE - - - WINNIPEG

Capital Authorized	- - - - -	\$0,000,000.00
Capital (Paid Up)	- - - - -	\$2,200,000.00
Rest and Undivided Profits	- - - - -	\$225,000.00

Offers its best services, resources and facilities to the public of Canada at all points where it has offices.

Branched throughout Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

H. H. RICHARDS, Local Manager, Edmonton.

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## Course of the Alberta College

which is about to open for the work of a year may be secured at a considerable reduction by applying to the News Publishing Co.

The regular fee for a year's tuition in this excellent school is \$70. We are prepared to sell a scholarship giving this tuition for

## \$50 CASH

## The News Publishing Co.

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## MONEY TO LEND

ON

Improved City Property

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FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

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Send Your Job Printing

To The News Publishing Co.

LITTLE'S STATIONERY STORE



Hail! men! Upon my roun'ly bawn  
streets.  
I feel the pressure of your eager feet,  
The firmly planted feet of marching  
men.  
Turned westward to the wheat-fields  
and the trail!  
Hail! sons of England from the an-  
cient isles!  
Hail! sons of Ireland's rainy purple  
coast!  
Hail! Yankees, ranchmen, tamer  
from the hills,  
Hail! weary peasant shrinking from  
the knot!  
Hail! men from East or West, he  
e'er you come!  
Be it friends and kinsmen  
with long look,  
Or young and eager I welcome,  
stretching hand,  
I give you welcome, welcome unto  
toll!  
And freedom, and the infinite sky.

Sarah H. Burchell.

At three-thirty on the afternoon of the 31st of August, 1908, there might have been seen, in front of the Land Office door, a solitary figure of a man. His attitude suggestive of a long wait ahead, but his eyes shining with the light of a victory won, and a great hope and happiness in store.

The man's name was Macdonald, the first in line of order for filling a homestead, and the odd sections of land placed by the Dominion Government at the disposal of the public.

Not since the early 70's, and then only in the case of Manitoba, have the great army of homeseekers had a look-in on any but the even numbered sections of land in their native Saskatchewan. Then, and again since, the popularity supposed to be lucky ones were set aside awaiting the physical and selection of the railroads. And the railroads dawdled in quite their wonted way when it is to their selfish advantage to do so, until one day the Government began to rub their noses in the notice of the result that all the weeks since advertisements commenced to appear in all the leading papers setting forth that on September 1st, 1908, such odd numbered sections as remained after Their Highnesses the railroads had made their choice, would be available for homesteading purposes.

Macdonald's progress, indeed, the tailing out three-thirty on the afternoon previous to the day on which entry could be made, is answer enough to those who loudly proclaim that all the neat in best land has been taken up years ago. A man doesn't spend eighteen hours in an erect position in the heat of a cold damp night for nothing.

And it was cold and damp and generally disagreeable. In the afternoon there had been just showy enough to give the air that moist, depressing sensation that one is accustomed to associate with rheumatism, and all the time the urge to clench man on his earthly journey. Around the Land Office, where in bright sunny weather there is always a shady coolness due to the overarching trees and bushes, the dampness seemed intensified. But the hour when the last applicant took up his position, man after man slipped in to swell the waiting line, until by evening eighty men made up the horde and a small army around about, bespoke the faith in the land, and at that land which the railways had passed over, which seems to be the language of the entire West to-day.

The language of hope, and confidence in the soil, of faith in the future, and resolution to work in the present.

On an occasion such as this, when there gather together so many men of many minds and nationalities, the home builders and history-makers to be found in Canada, in the immediate vicinity to bar the reflections that arise not only regarding the new country they have come to, but to make myself acquainted with the ingenious opinions of these soon-to-be scattered countrymen.

It is an inexpressible pleasure to know a little about each other. I say "a little" I mean that part of it that is represented by that great body known as the common people. Politicians I may learn of from the newspapers, and all those other interesting and distinguished personages, one classes among the men who have an interest to break into print and "impressions"; so to speak, one is at no loss to discover what conclusions they have arrived at, from metaphysics to their preference for a mutton chop over a dish of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding.

The common people's thoughts of the other hand are hard to get at, and the politician who can size up what John Jones honestly thinks of him and his ways, is somewhat of a

reporters and political schemers at a distance; however, John Jones and all the other Joneses speak their mind in no mistakable fashion, and so I found as I lumbered past the barricade at eight o'clock to bed with the crowd.

Under the pretense of decoupling myself from the throng, I stopped to examine the sign which stated that any person desirous of taking a homestead must take his place in line and get a ticket. I listened to the comments about me.

"What in the Sun-HM are you going to do here?" asked a man in a blue shirt, the checker, came to the rescue.

"An' we're mighty near from home,"

fifteen. She wasn't there last night, that I knew, here was a story of Western gallantry to be told, surrounding that estimate there is all the tragic story. Few visitors to the famous summer resort have ever seen the quaint little home, for it is hidden away in the trees near the C.P.R. hotel. It was a gift of the C.P.R. to the Baroness Macdonald, wife of Sir John A. Macdonald, prime minister of that country, who presented it to Lady Macdonald, who shipped from the east, but was never married, for the old chateau was taken suddenly and died. To this she gave up her residence in the C.P.R. hotel, and has remained there ever since.

Just at this moment happened along a friend, the Man Who Knew Everything, and he gathered the true to esteem. He always does happen along, just about this time, but I wasn't too keen to get my facts.

"Yes, he could tell me all about her. She was from the Old Country, had a large family of little ones, and her husband was deceased. Her husband was a physician. Phoebe (the woman) is added, "and you bet here's where Western gallantry shows up big!"

It sounded almost too good and so I determined on a personal interview. Some of the men had tried it and got turned down. "Let I try a word, and being such, doesn't always get through." I said.

"I'm afraid you'll be rather tired before your turn comes," I ventured. "Sometimes it takes a long time to look up these records, W.H.A. State your question, please."

"What was the birth date did you know?" I asked. "I'm an American," she replied. "I was born in Chicago, State of Illinois."

"And that was all. The interview seemed to be at an end."

But I was from up-to-date Edmonton, province of Alberta, and I, moreover, knew of things or two about women. We never take a walk without a woman, and though schools have started, and presents and other such items are done, some women are still in the lead.

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# New. New. New

Fall Models crowding daily into the Ready-To-Wear Department

New Suits, New Skirts, New Coats, New Waists.

Anyone with a desire to become acquainted with the Fall Styles, and to see for themselves to what extent the Directoire revival has influenced the designs, may easily do so now. A visit to our Ready-To-Wear Department that's all. New models everywhere. You are welcome to watch preparations for the Fall campaign. There will be many interesting features.

**THE ACME CO., LTD.**  
CORNER JASPER AVENUE and SECOND STREET

NEW STOCK OF Cut Flowers

NOW COMING ON IN EXCELLENT QUALITY

ROSES \$1 to \$2 per doz.  
CARNATIONS \$1 " "

## Ramsay's Greenhouses

PHONE 1292

## MILLINERY OPENING

MISS ELMER wishes to announce her Fall Millinery Opening which takes place THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, September 10th, 11th and 12th. The ladies of Edmonton and vicinity are cordially invited to attend.

MISS ELMER  
324 Jasper Avenue, East

The long evenings are here and littles are as busy as bees selling materials for fancy needle work. Every lady in town will be busy making dainty presents from now on.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Grand Trunk Pacific Rail Company will lay claim to the Edmonton Land Titles Office for the District of North Alberta, plan, profile and book of reference, showing the location of their railway through the said district of North Alberta, and the lands required for their right of way therein.

W. H. BIGGAR  
General Solicitor G.T.P.R.  
Dated this 17th day of August,  
A.D. 1908.

Peggy  
Edmonton Pantorium & Dye Works  
66 Fraser Avenue  
Carl Hennington

Only one skirt from each party at that price. We want you to do this in order that you may see what we have to offer. We will be pleased to supply you with any information you may require.

50c.  
To be colored, and we will clean, dye, finish and deliver same for the special low price of

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